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**DON'T READ THIS**  
UNLESS YOU WANT TO  
**SAVE MONEY!**

NOW sad: how heart-rending are the evils of War! Now that Peace has been restored the universal cry is, How long! How dear! How are we to live! Will the exorbitant prices for the necessities of life ever decline from the remote corner of Adams county, the small but prosperous town of Fairfeld comes the welcome messenger with tidings better days.

**READ AND PROFIT**

DANNER & SHIELDS have just returned from the eastern cities, (having allowed the stock of goods to be very much reduced waiting for a decline in the markets.) The time length arrived, they availed themselves of the opportunity, hastened to the city, and are now prepared to supply the wants of the needy. Our stock of LADIES' GOODS is better than ever before. That for the GENTLEMEN unsurpassed. To correspond

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS" is our motto. Our stock being selected with care, we here assert that we are enabled to sell as cheap, and we think cheaper, than can be bought anywhere else in the county. Close buyers particularly, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Country produce taken in exchange for Goods. Thankful for past favors we hope to merit a continuance of the same.  
Nov. 14-15. DANNER & SHIELDS.

**Bedding & Feather Warehouse**  
No. 44 North Tenth Street, above Market  
Philadelphia.

**BEDS,**  
**SEATERS**

MATRESSES,  
 BLANKETS.  
 BED QUILTS, &c.  
 Tucker's Celebrated Spring Bed. Every article  
 in the Bedding line at the lowest market  
 prices.  
 AMOS HILBORN.  
 Sept. 19.—Sm.  
 1865. Fall Millinery. 1865.

**MISS McCREARY** has just returned from the city and is now opening a new assortment of Millinery, FANCY GOODS—Fash-  
ionable Styles. Also, a handsome assortment of Ready-made BONNETS, and Dress Caps, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.  
Milliners wishing to purchase goods to sell again will be supplied at reduced prices, and will receive all patterns gratis.

DEAFNESS, Blindness and Catarrh, treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. SAACS, Oculist and Aurist, [formerly of Leyden, Holland,] No. 519 Pine Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and County can be seen at his Office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, and

has no secrets in his practice. Artificial  
teeth inserted without pain. No charge  
made for examination. (June 28.—1y.)  
**The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ.**  
THIRTY different styles, adapted to sacred and  
secular music, for \$80 to 600 each. THIR-  
TY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or  
other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated

analogous tree. Address MASON & HAN-  
LIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New  
York.  
[Sept. 12.—]y.

**\$2,000** A YEAR made by any one with  
\$15—Stensil Tools. No expe-  
rience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers,  
and Treasurers of 8 Banks indorse the circular.  
Sent free with sample. Address The American  
Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

Oct. 24.—am.

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**Gold Coin and Coupons,**  
BOUGHT at the First National Bank of Get-  
tysburg. GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.  
Oct. 31.

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**A Few Seven-Thirties,**  
TILL on hand and for sale, by the First

Valuable MILL Property, on Marsh Creek,  
with 46 Acres of Choice Granite Meadow  
bottom, 5 miles west of Gettysburg.  
Aug. 15—1f. GEO. ARNOLD.

**For Sale,**  
TWO choice FARMS in the immediate neighborhood of Gettysburg. Buildings and land good.  
GEORGE ARNOLD.  
Aug. 15.—tf.

ISAAC J. TYSON, Gettysburg,  
Nor. 14. Successor to Tyson Bros.

na is the best in the world. Call and  
mine it at once. Office at the Excelsior  
y-Light Gallery. ISAAC J. TYSON,  
Nov. 14 Successor to Tyson Bros,

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LBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS!—Just  
received a large and beautiful assort-  
ment of Photographic Albums, which we of-  
fer below city prices.

ISAAC J. TYSON

Nov. 14. ISAAC G. TYSON.  
Successor to Tysen Bros.  
OLD SILVER, STEEL and other SPEC-  
TACLES to suit all ages, always on  
hand, and fitted to sight.  
J. BEVAN,  
Opposite the Bank, Gettysburg.  
PURE SILVER WARE and SILVER

PLATED WARE of the very best quality—  
now assortment just received, call and  
see.  
J. BEVAN,  
Opposite the Bank, Gettysburg.

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**LOCKS.**—Now on hand **CLOCKS** in  
great variety, from factories of the high-  
reputation in the country, and warranted  
timekeepers, call on  
J. BEVAN.

J. DEVAN,  
 Opposite the Bank, Gettysburg.  
 LL who wish a fine Album, go to E. H.  
 MINNIGH'S Confectionery, in Chambers-  
 street.  
 If you wish a prime article of Tobacco, Si-  
 gars, and Smoking Tobacco, go to E. H.  
 MINNIGH'S Confectionery, in Chambersburg

NEW stock of GOLD and SILVER  
WATCHES, selected with especial care  
warranted good time keepers, just re-  
d and for sale at  
J. BEVAN'S,  
Opposite the Bank, Gettysburg  
LL, and see the beautiful assortment of

new JEWELRY, such as BREAST  
BARS, EARDROPS, FINGER RINGS,  
BANGLES, CHAINS, &c., at  
J. BEVAN'S,  
Opposite the Bank, Gettysburg.

TOBIAS' Celebrated Derby Condition  
powders for Horses and Cattle





GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday, December 19, 1865.

The Winter Session of Pennsylvania College will commence the 11th of January next, and will continue thirteen weeks.

Interesting revivals of religion have been held for several weeks back in the M. E. Church, at Petersburg, and at Fairfield, in this County, with the most gratifying results.

The Sheriff of this county has had but one property to sell in the last eight or nine months, and there is no prospect that he will have any in the next three or four. Our people must be "getting along."

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on the 6th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—David Wills, Gettysburg.  
Treasurer—J. R. Russell, York.  
Secretary—John R. Bartlett, York.  
Auditing Com.—Henry Edwards, Mass.; Gordon L. Bond, Ohio; Jno. R. Bartlett, Rhode Island.  
Executive Com.—R. H. McCurdy, New York; R. DeFord, Maryland; Levi Scooby, New Jersey; W. Y. Selek, Wisconsin; Henry Edwards, Mass.; and David Wills, ex-officio, Gettysburg.

The reports of the several officers for the past year were received and ordered to be printed. The report of the Treasurer shows a balance in his hands of upwards of \$15,000, with a balance of \$55,000 of appropriations yet to be drawn from the States. The Executive Committee having charge of the Monument reported that they would award the contract for the work on the 2nd of January next.

The foundation of the monument is completed and ready for the superstructure. The work will be commenced at once, and finished according to the original design, which we have before published.

The Board adjourned to meet in Gettysburg on the 4th of July, 1866.

**Horse Stolen.**

A fine bay horse was stolen from John P. Curran, on Marsh creek on Thursday night last. He is described as 14 1/2 hands high, 11 years old, slight scars on the left hip, fast pacer, and pleasant riding horse. He was branded with the letter C. under the mane and insured in the Pennsylvania Horse Thief Detecting and Insurance Company of York, (H. A. Picking, Esq., Agent,) which offers a reward of \$50 for the horse, and \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

**Drowned.**

The Chambersburg Spirit of Wednesday says:—On Tuesday night last, a man named John Snyder, from Adams county, a tailor by trade, fell into the creek at the Western end of Washington Street. His cries for assistance brought some of the residents of the locality to the spot, but before assistance could be rendered the unfortunate man was a corpse.

**Christmas.**

Mr. Minnig, opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, has laid in an unusually large assortment of Christmas articles. He has everything in the Toy, Confection and Fruit line, with Illustrated Books, Games, and any quantity of other things, entirely "too numerous to mention." Give him a call and examine what he has for sale. You can't help but find something to please you.

Teachers who desire to make presents to their scholars will find it to their advantage to see Mr. Minnig's goods, and learn his terms.

The Harrisburg Telegraph is published daily and will give full reports of the proceedings of the Legislature, which will assemble in January. Any person desirous of a full account of Legislative action, will do well to send for the paper. An advertisement will be found in a following column.

We give the advertisement, to-day, of the reprints of British Periodicals, to which we call attention. These Reviews are standard publications, and of very high reputation in our country as well as Europe.

The prospectus of the "Scientific American" will be found in another column. Having been in the receipt of it for several years, we can cheerfully recommend it to all, not only to Manufacturers and Merchants, &c., but also to the Scientific reader and the public generally, for its great amount of useful and interesting reading. It will fully compensate a subscriber for his outlay.

Can Apothecaries and Druggists sell Brandy, Wine and Gin under an Apothecary's License?

We answer they cannot except used by them exclusively in the preparation or making up of medicine. The simple plan of "selling them for medicine" is a violation of the law. Apothecaries can sell Alcohol, but not the liquors above enumerated without a liquor dealer's license.

Samuel Herbst has sold his house and lot in West Middle street, to John Ilgenfritz, for \$550.

Mr. Herbst has purchased 21 acres of woodland in Hamilton township, from John Hoke, at \$21 50 per acre.

Mr. Herbst has purchased another wood-lot in Cumberland township, from James Thompson, 10 acres, at \$45 per acre.

M. & W. McClean, attorneys for Mrs. A. M. L. Cronise, have sold a house and lot in East York street, to David S. Schaffner, for \$450 cash.

M. & W. McClean, attorneys for the heirs of Joseph Rosenfield, dec'd., have sold a house and lot in the rear of High street, to Sarah Mathews, for \$150 cash.

**Important Railroad Survey Completed.**

The Columbia (Pa.) Spy says the survey for a new railroad from New Oxford to Wrightsville, has just been completed by Mr. Joseph S. Gitt, Civil Engineer. It starts from a point on the Gettysburg Railroad and New Oxford, Adams county, and runs along north of the Pigeon Hills, to Abbottstown, York and Gettysburg turnpike, crossing the Codorus near Chicken Bridge, the Northern Central Railroad near the Almshouse, near York, and runs north of the pike to Wrightsville. The route is said to be a good one and of light grade. It is proposed to open a direct line of Railroad from New York through Columbia, York, New Oxford and on to Gettysburg; and from this point it is proposed to extend it on still further—to Waynesboro, Cumberland, to Tennessee, and on to New Orleans.

**LARGE SALE OF CATTLE AT RICHMOND.**

The sale (in sealed bids) of government cattle, advertised by Captain Clinton, was closed on Monday, and the contract awarded to Messrs. Stabler & Brown, of Maryland, at four dollars and a half per one hundred pounds, gross weight. These cattle, four hundred and sixty in number, are many of them, in fine order, and in condition for beef cattle. We learn that the bidding was very spirited, and the award given by only one eighth of a cent per pound. *Richmond Da.*

**Official Intimacy.**  
Col. William B. Thomas, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, has, by a single act, says the Balt. American, in which it is difficult to say whether manuefesto or honesty bears the palm, placed himself before the American people in a most enviable light. We do not know whether, by opportunity for choice, we would not to day prefer the exalted consciousness of that act, and the reputation of that example, to the glories of any military triumph, or the fleeting and unsatisfactory honors of any political position.

A subordinate officer, responsible to the Government during the permitted absence of the Collector in the military service of his country, embezzles Government funds to the amount of \$54,216 11 in gold, and \$6,128 51 in currency, and this sum Col. Thomas reimburses to the Government out of his private fortune. He might have shirked the responsibility, and with the usual facility of political security, have avoided payment, and there are few men who would have blamed him for it. Nine hundred men out of every hundred would have done so. But Col. Thomas, although he does not regard himself as bound by law or equity to make good the loss, yet, for the sake of the good name of the Administration with which his own is identified, he takes upon himself the responsibility, and pays in full the amount embezzled.

Such examples are a benefit to the world. They renew our faith in humanity—they carry with them a force which affects whole communities. Every fellow citizen in Philadelphia feels proud of the act—every fellow partisan in the Union rejoices that one who thinks with himself, and who holds a place under the Administration he sustains, is proud of the act. It will excite emulation, and by the credit it brings, induce others to seek for the same which accompanies a noble act. After all, how true to her teachings is Virtue. Money, position, go for something or nothing, just as the world shall judge the holder. As Shakespeare says:

"Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing; 'tis his, and has been slaves to this; but he that filches from me my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him, And makes me poor indeed."

**Slavery is Dead.**

The ratification by the States, of the amendment to the Constitution, abolishing and forever prohibiting slavery in the U. States and Territories under their control, is now complete, says the Harrisburg Telegraph. Forever, hereafter, slavery cannot exist in the United States. All our forms of Government must be changed—the Constitution must first fall to the ground a dead letter—the States of the Union must be torn asunder and destroyed—might be accepted as right, before human slavery can again be established in what are now the United States. All laws and regulations of States, on the subject of slavery, are made null and void by the operation of the amendment—it virtually repeals the slave code—it leaves no vestige of the barbarism of slavery, but the political distinctions which still separate the races in sharing equally the responsibilities, labors and honors of the Government.

Four years ago, slavery plumed itself on the strength of its innate principle—the prestige of its social order—the beauty of its domestic harmony—and the endurance of its political organization. In the arrogance of their pride, those who luxuriated on the fruits of slavery armed for the overthrow of the best Government the world ever beheld. Failing to accomplish their original purpose, the conspirators have lost, not only that for which they conspired, but that also which impelled them to conspiracy. Without achieving demotion, they have lost domestic wealth, while the country which was once involved in slavery has gained new strength and opened new paths of prosperity for what may now truly be called the Great Republic.

**Good Advice.**

President Johnson gives excellent advice to his countrymen in his message when he counsels them, in consideration of the existing condition of our currency, to do "business as nearly as possible on a system of cash payments or short credits." A regard for this advice will save many from bankruptcy when a contraction shall take place.

No prudent man will now extend his indebtedness or assume responsibilities that he does not feel able to carry under any circumstances. In every department of government there is a disposition shown to bring our circulating medium to a nearer approach to a specie basis, and in that way curb the wild spirit of speculation which is now placing so heavy a burden on consumers. The President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the leading papers of the country have all spoken out plainly in this direction, and Congress will speak in harmony therewith as soon as it speaks at all. Pay your debts, therefore, while money is not so valuable as it will be, and while it is easier obtained, and refuse to make debts where it can be avoided.

The English papers publish a despatch from Mr. Seward, communicated to them through the American legation. It is a general acknowledgement of the many addresses of condolence from Great Britain to President Johnson, on the assassination of President Lincoln. The document shows a cordial and hearty appreciation of the good feeling in these addresses.

Congress has agreed to adjourn from tomorrow until the 9th of January next.

**Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.**  
A portion of the copperhead press are wonderfully elated with the idea that the veteran statesman and fearless patriot whose name heads this paragraph has been ousted in the appointment of the House Committee of Congress, because he was not assigned his old position as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. It will be remembered that at the last Congress the old Ways and Means Committee was divided into several sub-committees, in order to apportion the immense labor which the war had entailed on its Chairman. The Committee on Appropriations was considered the most important, as having in charge really the finances of the country. While the Chairman of the Ways and Means, proper, will occupy a prominent position before the country, that of Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will be no less honorable and important. We refer to this fact merely to show that the wonderful influence heretofore wielded by Mr. Stevens, on the proceedings of Congress will not, as his foes suppose, be abated in the future. He is still a great leader in Congress, and for the country, one of the best defenders of its true interests now living. *—Horr. Tel.*

The unanimous re-nomination of Hon. Edward McPherson for the clerkship of the House of Representatives at Washington, is a rare compliment and as just as it was cordial. After serving two terms in Congress with much more than ordinary efficiency and ability, he was defeated in a contest for the third term by the celebrated Stuart raid of 1862—that rebel officer raiding through the two leading counties of the district but two days before the election. At the close of his service, he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, where he rendered most valuable aid to the Government in the inauguration of our revenue system. At the meeting of the 38th Congress he was nominated for Clerk, after an animated struggle, over Mr. Bufington, of Massachusetts, also an ex member, and so satisfactorily has he discharged the responsible duties of the position that no one was named in competition with him. His sterling qualities were severely tested some months ago, when it was demanded of him by the entire Democratic press, by the Southerners of all shades of loyalty, and by a class claiming to be Union men in the North, that he should enter the names of the representatives from the rebel States on the roll of the House; but he never for a moment faltered in the line of his duty. He said frankly to all who interrogated him on the subject that the law of Congress would guide him in his official conduct regardless of the interests of parties, and when Congress assembled it was gratifying to find that not a single Union member dissented from his judgment in the matter. He was re-nominated because the entire Union vote of Congress cordially endorsed him and desired to seal his fidelity with the highest measure of approbation. He is pre-eminently fitted for the position, and we congratulate him and the country upon his flattering success. *—Franklin Rep.*

**The State of the Country.**

The official statements of the conditions and relations of the country, as given through the Message of the President and the reports of the various departments and bureaus, afford a most satisfactory exhibit. Their influence is already felt in the increase of public confidence and the strengthening of the national securities. Considering the vast responsibilities which have, during the last four years, oppressed the Government, and the immense debt which has been contracted in the war for the Union, every report which has been given the people is much more favorable than was expected. Upon all the great subjects of present national concern—the question of reorganization of the revolted States, the condition of the Treasury and the financial purposes of the Secretary and of Congress, and the foreign relations of our Government—the official documents laid before the National Legislature, speak in a way that gives ground for entertaining the faith that the course of the country is towards domestic pacification and international peace, and a higher measure of prosperity than it has ever before known.

**The Cattle Plague.**

The bill to prevent for the present the importation of foreign cattle in order to guard against the cattle plague, has passed both Houses of Congress, and therefore only requires the President's signature to become a law. This is the first bill passed this session.

Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address on last Wednesday night, in the Hall of Representatives of the U. S., before an immense audience, in favor of immediate universal suffrage, including women. A colored minister opened the meeting. Three members of the cabinet were present and nearly all of the Senators and members.

Virginia having once consented to the separation of West Virginia, now takes back her assent and demands a reunion. In the meantime, West Virginia has become an independent State, and has been recognized as such in Congress. Virginia is like the woman in the case reported a short time since, who obtained a divorce from her husband, and after he had married again, wanted the divorce annulled. She was informed, as Virginia will be, that "people cannot play at divorce."

**Official Reports.**

A letter from an officer of the Government, dated December 5, 1865, written from Savannah, Georgia, states that the small pox has broken out among the colored population of Southern Georgia, and owing to the great destitution among these people the disease is spreading badly.

Official reports just published show that in Northern and Northwestern Ark., there are 100,000 individuals (widows, or decrepit people, old and young,) who have been left entirely destitute by the war.

**To the People of Adams County.**  
A nation or a people become what they make themselves. In other words, they are the architects of their own characters and fortunes. The circumstances, or materials, out of which they make themselves, are around them and in them by original creation, or by their own efforts under the providence of God. Two farmers, or mechanics, or merchants, or students, setting out in life, with similar advantages and encouragements, occupy at the end of ten years relatively very different positions, and possess very different characters. The one by industry, economy and honesty, becomes wealthy, intelligent, respected and influential; the other, through indolence, carelessness and dissipation, loses whatever of good character and influence he may have possessed, and sinks into obscurity, and perhaps a drunkard's grave. What caused this difference? Why is one prosperous and the other dishonored? The cause is found in the men themselves. The one used right the gifts of God's providence; the other neglected and perverted them.

The same law holds in regard to communities and nations. Opportunities of distinction, intelligence and wealth are presented to them; if they improve them they prosper, if they neglect them they lose all the benefits which might have been derived from them.

Permit me to make mention of a few advantages which the providence of God has put within the power of the people of this county. 1st. The Battle of Gettysburg. This is one of the greatest events recorded in history. The turning point in the Great Rebellion, which decided the issue in favor of the Union of these States, and settled forever the question of State Rights and Slavery in this country. Now, it is the interest of the people of this county to keep up and maintain in good repair the material monuments of this battle, its breastworks and lunettes, and to erect way-marks and additional monuments to perpetuate the great facts of the battle, the hundreds of thousands of people will continue to visit this sacred place, and thus will add annually to the population, and the consumption of the products of the soil, and furnish a market for all that is produced. A Battle-field Association has been formed for the purpose of preserving the lines, and the remains of the fortifications. It is the interest and the solemn duty of the people to assist in this work, by taking stock in the Association, and by their personal influence.

2d. The Railroad, which proposes a direct communication between this place and New York, Philadelphia, and westward, is a most important enterprise for this county. The objection that a railroad is of little value when it passes through a place, and does not terminate in it, is short-sighted and without force. What makes the existing railroad useful? It is not the fact that it stops here. What good does the stopping do? Does it bring more freight or passengers for that reason? Not at all. Let us suppose that it passed directly east and west through the county, what would be the consequence? We should have ten times the travel stopping here to visit the battle-field. We should have many more students in our schools. We should have a better market for home produce, and a cheaper market for productions from abroad. Besides, we would in all probability have workshops established here, and our population would be greatly increased. It is our interest, therefore, to encourage this enterprise with whatever influence we possess.

3d. We have located here a College, and a Preparatory School. The average number of students has been about 150. The expenditure of each student will average \$250 annually. Thus, there is brought into the county, and expended here for articles of produce raised in the county, or brought here for sale, \$37,500 every year. If so much of the annual circulation were withdrawn from the county, it would be felt at once. Now, if the number of the students was doubled, we would have an annual expenditure of \$75,000 in the county. I am free to say that there is not another interest in the county of so much importance to the county in a pecuniary point of view as these schools, and therefore it is the interest of the people of the county to foster and support them, and to encourage them by word and by deed. The Board of Trustees propose to erect an additional building sufficient to accommodate one hundred pupils at least, as a preparatory school, having the assurance that the number of pupils will be doubled, provided accommodations can be furnished for them. Now, we ask the people of this county to aid in this work—to aid by their words and by their money, so that the work may be carried forward. After all, the money, which is contributed to the erection of such a building, is only loaned, and comes back again in another form, and is repaid over and over again. More next week.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon had addressed a letter direct to the Secretary of State, asking our Government to recognize the Empire of Maximilian as the Government of Mexico. The Secretary of State is engaged in preparing his reply.

**IMPORTANT DECISION.**

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the receipts for a check, note, draft or order, when received as the payment of a sum of money, or of a debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, is subject to a stamp duty, the same as a receipt for money paid.

Mr. Christopher Gray, of Brookville, Me., has lived to the remarkable age of 103, being 103 the 2d day of September last past. He retains his faculties quite well, although his conversation and thoughts have reference exclusively to religious matters. He seems dead to all earthly business concerns.

CARRO, Dec. 13.—A boiler in the Illinois Central railroad freight depot exploded this morning, instantly killing the engineer, Robt. Hall. A piece of the boiler weighing about a ton, was forced upward through the roof several hundred feet, and fell five hundred feet from its original position, crushing through the pavement.

A letter from an officer of the Government, dated December 5, 1865, written from Savannah, Georgia, states that the small pox has broken out among the colored population of Southern Georgia, and owing to the great destitution among these people the disease is spreading badly.

Official reports just published show that in Northern and Northwestern Ark., there are 100,000 individuals (widows, or decrepit people, old and young,) who have been left entirely destitute by the war.

**Fire in Pittsburgh.**

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12.—A disastrous fire occurred near this city last night, involving the total loss of a large tannery owned by J. C. Lappe. Eighteen other buildings were destroyed. Lappe's loss is \$60,000, and the entire loss is estimated at more than \$100,000.

**FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.**  
A dispatch from Washington, says:—The first Secretary of Legation to the French Minister here has sailed for Europe charged by Count Monthon to make personal representations to the Emperor of the public feeling here, and of the temper of Congress with reference to Mexico, and to bring back more explicit instructions for the guidance of the Minister. The Legation here have endeavored to keep the fact of his departure secret, but he is known to have been among the passengers by the Scotia.

The findings and sentence of the Naval court martial, of which Vice Admiral Farragut was President, for the trial of Com. Craven, for declining the challenge of Commander of the Rebel pirate Steamer, in the harbor of Fagal, have been published. The court sentenced Commodore Craven to be suspended for two years.

The Secretary of the Navy returned the findings and sentence disapproved to the Court, which reiterated its decision. The Secretary of the Navy then dissolved the Court, and releasing Commodore Craven from arrest, directed him to return to duty.

**FRENCH TROOPS ARRIVING IN MEXICO.**  
Further advices from Mexico state that from the 10th to the 23d of November twenty two hundred additional French troops arrived at Vera Cruz, and on the 1st of the present month three thousand more were daily looked for. There had also been heavy arrivals from France of war munitions for the imperialists. It is stated that the troops had introduced the cholera into Vera Cruz.

The first treason case consequent upon the late rebellion is now being tried in the United States District Court in Tennessee before Judge Trigg. The case is, The United States vs John S. Gamble, who was an enrolling officer under the Confederate Government in Blount county, East Tennessee. Col. O. P. Temple is counsel for the defendant, and Col. Hall is prosecutor on behalf of the United States. This is the first treason trial since the memorable Aaron Burr case.

**HEAVY ROBBERY BY GIPSIES.**  
Mary Wharton, aged 62 years, and Mary Moss, aged 42 years, were arrested in Philadelphia a few nights ago, charged with having stolen \$519 borrowed money from Henry Cohee near Hainesville, Kent county, Md., on Sunday evening last. All the stolen money except \$19 was found in their possession. Mr. C. paid a reward of \$550 for the arrest of the parties and the recovery of the money.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, in a speech delivered in Washington on Thursday night, said Andrew Johnson is no hot-house plant, but a mountain oak which defies the fury of the thunder gust. Intrepid yet patient, firm but forgiving, with the Union and the Constitution as his pillar and his cloud, he seeks to reconcile and bring together again the estranged children of a common father. Let us all aid him in the good work and secure its accomplishment.

**DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CHOLERA FROM PORTUGAL.**  
The United States consul at Oporto, under date of November 18, informs the Department of State of the entire disappearance of the cholera from Portugal, and bulletins issued by the general council of health, in Lisbon, authoritatively announce the country as entirely free from the epidemic. The consul states that the report published in the English papers that the "reindeer" or cattle plague had broken out in Portugal is entirely without foundation in fact.

As an evidence of the material reduction of the expenses under the different departments of the Government, it may be stated that one branch of the Quartermaster's Department, since July last, over 1,700 employees have been discharged, thereby decreasing its expenses from \$666,000 to \$200,000 in five months. Corresponding reductions have been and are still being made in almost every department of the Government.

The Germans in Missouri are inviting their friends in the Federal land to come over and take up the unoccupied lands in that State, which yet belong to the Government. It is said there are over six millions of acres of these lands yet to be had at one dollar and a quarter an acre, and much of it is very good. Some of the Germans are already on their way, and it is expected that a large increase of the population of Missouri will result from this movement.

It is reported that General Grant remarked during his recent visit at Raleigh, North Carolina, that in ten years the South would be richer than before the war.

The deepest snow for three years in Minnesota fell in that State on the 11th and 12th inst.

**Married.**

On the 12th inst., at Bountington, by Rev. B. A. Shurt, Mr. JOSEPH H. BAKER to Miss KATE A. LITTLE, both of Mountjoy, this county.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Samuel Diehl, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. WM. F. SAILER, of Hendersburg, to Miss ELIZABETH DIEHL, of Butler twp.

**Died.**

On the 10th of Nov., in Lee county, Illinois, DAVID FISHEL, formerly of this county, in the 40th year of his age.

On Friday last, at the Almshouse, MARY WICKER, an advanced age.

On the 11th inst., in Butler township, EMMA ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Geo. and Sophia Blumhagen, aged 1 year 5 mo. and 27 days.

On the 13th inst., JOHN W. WENLEY, son of John Wenley, of Burton township, aged 9 years 3 months and 16 days.

**Jury List for January.**

GRAND JURY.

Gettysburg—H. J. Stahle, (Foreman,) Henry Garlach.

Highland—Joseph J. Kerr.

Germany—John G. Byers, John Diehl.

Butler—Isaac Beckler, Edward Staley, Jacob Bollenberger.

Reading—Lewis Christner, Michael Alwine.

John L. Tammhough.

Lattimore—Jacob Herberger, Cyrus Albert.

Tyone—Philip Conley.

Homilton—John Myers, Jacob Wehler.

Mountpleasant—Jacob E. Miller.

Union—Henry Brown.

Menallen—Henry Brown, Hiram Gries.

Oxford—Henry J. Kuhn.

Huntington—Peter Frey.

Berwick—Cyrus Wolf, Jacob Hull.

Albion—John J. Ray.

Oxford—James Robinson, Jr.

Union—Amos Baschore, Abraham Rife.

Reading—Cornelius Baker, Andrew Hantz, Wm. C. Beck.

Cumberland—Wm. Ross, Wm. E. Myers, George Weikert.

Mountpleasant—Daniel Kohler, Vincent O'Boyle.

Albion—John W. Tipton, Joseph Wible.

John Mills, Edward Menchey.

Strahan—Jacob L. Giese, Wm. L. Thomas.

Huntington—Adam Weiss, Emanuel Menger.

Isaac Meyer.

Menallen—Solomon Hartman, John B. Hoffman.

Conowingo—Ambrose Eick.

Butler—Solomon Orator, Noah Miller.

Germany—Wm. Dmeyer, Joseph Jokers.

Liberty—Frederick McIntire.

Freedom—Josiah Brown, Jr.

Reading—Isaac Herder.

Hamilton—Ter Horst, Samuel Miller.

Lattimore—Robert Watson, Wm. T. Reed.

Lattimore—Abram Ziegler.

Dec. 19, 1865.